

## IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 (**currently amended**). A winding film of polypropylene copolymer, having a thickness of 30 to 180  $\mu\text{m}$ , wherein the force in machine direction at 1% elongation has a value of 0.6 to 4 N/cm and the force at 100% elongation has a value of 2 to 20 N/cm, the crystallite melting point of the polypropylene copolymer is less than 166°C, and comprising a the fraction of halogen-free flame retardant in an amount of is at least 40 phr.

Claim 2 (**currently amended**). The winding film of claim 1, wherein the thickness of the winding film is 50 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , the force in machine direction at 1% elongation is 1 to 3 N/cm ~~and/or~~ and the force at 100% elongation is 3 to 10 N/cm.

Claim 3 (**currently amended**). The winding of claim 1 wherein the winding film comprises at least one polypropylene copolymer having a flexural modulus of less than 500 MPa, ~~and/or~~ and having a crystallite melting point of below 148°C.

Claim 4 (previously presented). The winding film of claim 1, wherein the polypropylene copolymer is produced in a process in which a PP homopolymer or random PP copolymer is further reacted with ethylene and propylene.

Claim 5 (previously presented). The winding film of claim 1, wherein said winding film is free from red phosphorus.

Claim 6 (**currently amended**). The winding film of claim 1, wherein said winding film has on one or both sides a layer of adhesive, which is based on polyisoprene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer and/or polyacrylate, and optionally has a primer layer between film and adhesive layer,

the amount of adhesive in the adhesive layer being 10 to 40 g/m<sup>2</sup>,  
the bond strength to steel being 1.5 to 3 N/cm,  
the unwind force being 1.2 to 6.0 N/cm at 300 mm/min unwind speed, ~~and/or~~ and  
the holding power being more than 150 min.

Claim 7 (currently amended). The winding film of Claim 1 further comprising a solvent-free pressure-sensitive adhesive which is produced by coextrusion, melt coating or dispersion coating, said adhesive being joined to the surface of the carrier film by means of flame or corona pretreatment or of an adhesion promoter layer which is applied by coextrusion or coating.

Claim 8 (currently amended). The winding film of claim 1, wherein the flame-retardant is a flame retardant filler, is added at 70 to 200 phr, and is a magnesium hydroxide.

Claim 9 (previously presented). The winding film of claim 1, wherein the backing film, adhesive or any other layer of the winding film comprises a carbon black pigment in an amount of at least 5 phr, the carbon black having a pH of 6 to 8.

Claim 10 (previously presented). The winding film of claim 1, wherein said winding film is plasticizer-free or the plasticizer content is so low that the fogging number is above 90%.

Claim 11 (withdrawn). A process for producing the winding film of claim 1, wherein the compounding is performed in a kneader or extruder so thoroughly that the film manufactured from the compound achieves a breakdown voltage of at least 3 kV/100 µm, the flame-retardant filler is added not all at once when producing the compound, but instead in at least two portions, and/or the compound is supplied as a melt without an intermediate stage in solid form to the operation of film production by extrusion or calendaring.

Claim 12 (withdrawn). A process for producing the winding film of Claim 1 by calender processing, in which case the melt index of the polypropylene copolymer is below 5 g/10 min, and/or

extrusion processing, in which case the melt index of the polypropylene copolymer is between 1 and 20 g/10 min.

Claim 13 (withdrawn). A process for producing the winding film of claim 1, wherein

- the winding film is wound to logs, which then, to increase the unwind force, are heat-treated and subsequently slit into rolls, the unwind force of the material thus produced at 300 mm/min being higher by at least 50% than without such a measure, or
- the winding film, for the purpose of increasing the unwind force, is subjected to a flame or corona treatment or is provided with a polar coextrusion layer and is subsequently processed into rolls, the unwind force of the material thus produced at 300 mm/min being higher by at least 50% than without such a measure, or
- the winding film is slit by a process which leads, as a result of rough slit edges, to easier hand tearability, the breaking elongation of the winding-film rolls thus slit being lower by at least 30% than in the case of slitting with sharp blades,
- the winding film is slit by a process which leads, as a result of rough slit edges, to easier hand tearability, the breaking elongation of the winding-film rolls thus slit being in the range from 200 to 500%,
- the winding film is slit on an automatic slitter with defined knife advancement speed,
- the winding film is wound on a core with an inside diameter of 30 to 40 mm.

Claim 14 (**currently amended**). A method for bundling, protecting, labeling, insulating or sealing ventilation pipes or wires or cables and for sheathing cable harnesses in vehicles or field coils for picture tubes which ~~compris~~**s comprises** bundling, protecting, labeling, insulating, ~~s-aling~~ **sealing** or sheathing same with the winding film of claim 1.